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Occupational Employment and Wages in Newark-Union - May 2014

Workers in the Newark-Union Metropolitan Division had an average (mean) hourly wage of \$27.14 in May 2014, about 20 percent above the nationwide average of \$22.71, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Chief Regional Economist Martin Kohli noted that, after testing for statistical significance, wages in the local area were higher than their respective national averages in 21 of the 22 major occupational groups, including management; legal; and life, physical, and social science. No group had an hourly wage significantly lower than its respective national average.

When compared to the nationwide distribution, local employment was more highly concentrated in 10 of the 22 occupational groups, including education, training, and library; business and financial operations; and management. Conversely, nine groups had employment shares significantly below their national representation, including food preparation and serving related; production; and construction and extraction. (See table A and box note at end of release.)

Table A. Occupational employment and wages by major occupational group, United States and the Newark-Union Metropolitan Division, and measures of statistical significance, May 2014

Major occupational group	Percent of total	al employment	Mean hourly wage			
	United States	Newark	United States	Newark	Percent difference (1)	
Total, all occupations	100.0%	100.0%	\$22.71	\$27.14*	20	
Management	5.0	5.8*	54.08	69.49*	28	
Business and Financial Operations	5.1	6.3*	34.81	38.90*	12	
Computer and Mathematical	2.8	2.8	40.37	46.20*	14	
Architecture and Engineering	1.8	1.4*	39.19	44.30*	13	
Life, Physical, and Social Science	0.8	1.0*	33.69	42.65*	27	
Community and Social Services	1.4	1.8*	21.79	25.00*	15	
Legal	0.8	1.1*	48.61	57.78*	19	
Education, Training, and Library	6.2	8.2*	25.10	28.57*	14	
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media	1.3	1.0*	26.82	27.12	1	
Healthcare Practitioner and Technical	5.8	5.5*	36.54	43.08*	18	
Healthcare Support	2.9	3.3*	13.86	14.65*	6	
Protective Service	2.4	3.3*	21.14	24.61*	16	
Food Preparation and Serving Related	9.1	6.6*	10.57	11.77*	11	
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	3.2	3.9*	12.68	14.01*	10	
Personal Care and Service	3.1	2.6*	12.01	14.95*	24	
Sales and Related	10.5	9.9*	18.59	21.40*	15	
Office and Administrative Support	16.0	16.7*	17.08	18.99*	11	
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	0.3	(2)*	12.09	15.03*	24	
Construction and Extraction	3.9	2.7*	22.40	28.05*	25	
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	3.9	3.7	21.74	25.37*	17	
Production	6.6	4.9*	17.06	17.95*	5	

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

Table A. Occupational employment and wages by major occupational group, United States and the Newark-Union Metropolitan Division, and measures of statistical significance, May 2014 - Continued

Major occupational group	Percent of total	al employment	Mean hourly wage		
	United States	Newark	United States	Newark	Percent difference (1)
Transportation and Material Moving	6.8	7.5	16.57	18.08*	9

Footnotes:

One occupational group—business and financial operations—was chosen to illustrate the diversity of data available for any of the 22 major occupational categories. Newark-Union had 60,160 jobs in business and financial operations, accounting for 6.3 percent of local area employment, significantly higher than the 5.1-percent share nationally. The average hourly wage for this occupational group locally was \$38.90, significantly above the national wage of \$34.81.

Some of the largest detailed occupations within the business and financial operations group included accountants and auditors (10,770); claims adjusters, examiners, and investigators (3,420); and compliance officers (3,340). Among the higher paying jobs were personal financial advisors and management analysts, with mean hourly wages of \$58.22 and \$52.16, respectively. At the lower end of the wage scale were tax preparers (\$19.89) and credit counselors (\$24.34). (Detailed occupational data for business and financial operations are presented in table 1; for a complete listing of detailed occupations available go to www.bls.gov/oes/2014/may/oes_35084.htm.)

Location quotients allow us to explore the occupational make-up of a metropolitan area by comparing the composition of jobs in an area relative to the national average. (See table 1.) For example, a location quotient of 2.0 indicates that an occupation accounts for twice the share of employment in the area than it does nationally. In the Newark-Union Metropolitan Division, above-average concentrations of employment were found in some of the occupations within the business and financial operations group. For instance, insurance underwriters were employed at 2.0 times the national rate in Newark, and compliance officers, at 1.9 times the U.S. average. On the other hand, market research analysts and marketing specialists had a location quotient of 0.9 in Newark, indicating that this particular occupation's local and national employment shares were similar.

These statistics are from the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey, a federal-state cooperative program between BLS and State Workforce Agencies, in this case, the New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development.

Note

A value that is statistically different from another does not necessarily mean that the difference has economic or practical significance. Statistical significance is concerned with the ability to make confident statements about a universe based on a sample. It is entirely possible that a large difference between two values is not significantly different statistically, while a small difference is, since both the size and heterogeneity of the sample affect the relative error of the data being tested.

⁽¹⁾ A positive percent difference measures how much the mean wage in Newark is above the national mean wage, while a negative difference reflects a lower wage.

⁽²⁾ Indicates a value of less than 0.05 percent.

^{*} The percent share of employment or mean hourly wage for this area is significantly different from the national average of all areas at the 90-percent confidence level.

Technical Note

The Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey is a semiannual mail survey measuring occupational employment and wage rates for wage and salary workers in nonfarm establishments in the United States. Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands are also surveyed, but their data are not included in the national estimates. OES estimates are constructed from a sample of about 1.2 million establishments. Forms are mailed to approximately 200,000 sampled establishments in May and November each year. May 2014 estimates are based on responses from six semiannual panels collected over a 3-year period: May 2014, November 2013, May 2013, November 2012, May 2012, and November 2011. The overall national response rate for the six panels is 74.3 percent based on establishments and 70.5 percent based on weighted sampled employment. The unweighted employment of sampled establishments across all six semiannual panels represents approximately 57.1 percent of total national employment. (Response rates are slightly lower for these estimates due to the federal shutdown in October 2013.) The sample in the Newark-Union Metropolitan Division included 5,889 establishments with a response rate of 71 percent. For more information about OES concepts and methodology, go to www.bls.gov/news.release/ocwage.tn.htm.

The OES survey provides estimates of employment and hourly and annual wages for wage and salary workers in 22 major occupational groups and 821 detailed occupations for the nation, states, metropolitan statistical areas, metropolitan divisions, and nonmetropolitan areas. In addition, employment and wage estimates for 94 minor groups and 458 broad occupations are available in the national data. OES data by state and metropolitan/nonmetropolitan area are available from www.bls.gov/oes/current/oessrcst.htm and www.bls.gov/oes/current/oessrcst.htm, respectively.

The May 2014 OES estimates are based on the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system and the 2012 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Information about the 2010 SOC is available on the BLS website at www.bls.gov/soc and information about the 2012 NAICS is available at www.bls.gov/bls/naics.htm.

Area definitions

The substate area data published in this release reflect the standards and definitions established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget.

The **Newark-Union**, **N.J.-Pa. Metropolitan Division** includes Essex, Hunterdon, Morris, Sussex, and Union Counties of New Jersey, and Pike County of Pennsylvania.

Additional information

OES data are available on our regional web page at www.bls.gov/regions/new-york-new-jersey. Answers to frequently asked questions about the OES data are available at www.bls.gov/oes/oes_ques.htm. Detailed technical information about the OES survey is available in our Survey Methods and Reliability Statement on the BLS website at www.bls.gov/oes/2014/may/methods_statement.pdf.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-691-5200; Federal Relay Service: 800-877-8339.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Newark-Union Metropolitan Division, May 2014

(1)	Emplo	yment	Mean wages		
Occupation (1)	Level (2)	Location quotient (3)	Hourly	Annual (4)	
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	60,160	1.2	\$38.90	\$80,910	
Agents and Business Managers of Artists, Performers, and Athletes	40	0.5	35.20	73,210	
Wholesale and Retail Buyers, Except Farm Products	540	0.7	34.68	72,140	
Purchasing Agents, Except Wholesale, Retail, and Farm Products	2,270	1.1	36.50	75,920	
Claims Adjusters, Examiners, and Investigators	3,420	1.8	35.15	73,110	
Insurance Appraisers, Auto Damage	(5)	(5)	33.91	70,530	
Compliance Officers	3,340	1.9	38.27	79,590	
Cost Estimators	1,220	0.8	37.85	78,730	
Human Resources Specialists	2,890	0.9	33.40	69,460	
Labor Relations Specialists	980	1.7	30.96	64,410	
Logisticians	1,120	1.3	40.39	84,010	
Management Analysts	3,280	0.8	52.16	108,500	
Meeting, Convention, and Event Planners	450	0.8	27.47	57,130	
Fundraisers	310	0.8	26.14	54,360	
Compensation, Benefits, and Job Analysis Specialists	500	0.9	38.62	80,340	
Training and Development Specialists	1,520	0.9	35.32	73,460	
Market Research Analysts and Marketing Specialists	3,130	0.9	35.76	74,390	
Business Operations Specialists, All Other	12,140	1.8	35.97	74,820	
Accountants and Auditors	10,770	1.3	40.26	83,750	
Appraisers and Assessors of Real Estate	370	0.8	33.98	70,680	
Budget Analysts	420	1.0	38.03	79,110	
Credit Analysts	400	0.8	35.65	74,150	
Financial Analysts	2,280	1.2	48.17	100,190	
Personal Financial Advisors	(5)	(5)	58.22	121,100	
Insurance Underwriters	1,300	2.0	46.81	97,360	
Financial Examiners	220	0.8	45.12	93,840	
Credit Counselors	80	0.4	24.34	50,630	
Loan Officers	1,570	0.7	39.56	82,280	
Tax Examiners and Collectors, and Revenue Agents	480	1.1	39.23	81,590	
Tax Preparers	590	1.2	19.89	41,370	
Financial Specialists, All Other	2,080	2.1	34.13	71,000	

Footnotes:

⁽¹⁾ For a complete listing of all detailed occupations in Newark-Union, NJ-PA Metropolitan Division, see www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_35084.htm.

⁽²⁾ Estimates for detailed occupations do not sum to the totals because the totals include occupations not shown separately. Estimates do not include self-employed workers.

⁽³⁾ The location quotient is the ratio of the area concentration of occupational employment to the national average concentration. A location quotient greater than one indicates the occupation has a higher share of employment than average, and a location quotient less than one indicates the occupation is less prevalent in the area than average.

⁽⁴⁾ Annual wages have been calculated by multiplying the hourly mean wage by a 'year-round, full-time' hours figure of 2,080 hours; for those occupations where there is not an hourly mean wage published, the annual wage has been directly calculated from the reported survey data.

⁽⁵⁾ Estimate not released.